## NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

Express from New Orleans. rom One to Four Days in Advance of the Matis

mmence to-day the first publication put our hands, containing later intelligence from New Orleans, Mobile and the South than can be ound is any other journal on this side of the Poomac, one day in advance of all our Northern contemporaries. This extraordinary piece of enerprise has been arranged by us in connection with another newspaper establishment in Mobile and New Orleans, and will be continued through the winter months. It will furnish us and our readers in New York, and all the large towns from Washngton, North, with a day's later intelligence, and om one to two, three, and four days later, accorling to the state of the weather, than can be reeived from any other source. Not even the Unied States Mail can compete with us, although we to not interfere at all with the transmission of mail natter, or with the mail arrangements.

During the present winter and the approaching ring, this express will be invaluable to all men siness and to the public generally. It will ive intelligence of the cotton and other markets advance of any other newspaper establishment at the North; and particularly of the progress of he present revolution in Mexico, involving interests of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world. We have completed our arrangenents with our agents at New Orleans, so as to b enabled to give the best, earliest, and most authenic intelligence from Mexico, Cuba, and up the Mississippi, in relation to markets and such other natters as may be interesting to our readers.

This piece of enterprise is, we believe, the only ing of the kind ever attempted at the North, or n this country. Its importance to the merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the lesser cities and towns in this neighbor-hood, must be at once perceived. But we do not conceive that it can increase our circulationdready extended as far as possible, embracing every man of business of any note or character in the commercial communities of the Union. Yet it will be expensive, though we have no doubt that the liberal, intelligent, and enlight ened American people of the North will fully repay all the labor and expense necessarily incurred in continuing this project in successful operation.

## Mr. Polk and his Administration

The great subject now appermost in the public mind in this country, is the probable character and complexion of Mr Polk's administration, and his me in relation to the various factions into which the democratic party is divided. This is obviously a matter of the greatest interest, involving as it does the fate of innumerable swarms of officebeggars, the schemes of trading politicians, the ascendancy or fall of factions, and the progress and welfare of the nation itself.

But with regard to this all-engrossing subject, we look in vain to the ordinary sources of information for tangible ground on which to base any probable conjectures. The democratic organs all appear to be dumb on the matter. They deal in a great deal of idle and unsatisfactory conjecture, but the hints and insinuations and probabilities of one day are set forth only to be refuted on the next, and nothing is to be gathered from any of these party oracles but vague and unmeaning conflicting allusions to Mr. Polk's firmness, sagacity, and fidelity to true democratic principles. In all this the democratic ewspapers are quite profuse. If they cannot tell what Mr. Polk will do on the Texas question, they are quite certain that he is a man of wonderful deermination. If they can give us not the slightest inkling as to his views on the modification of the tariff, they can assure us in the most positive terms that be is certain to do exactly what is right. If they leave us altogether in the dark with regard to his sentiments towards either of the rival factions. they are very persevering in ealightening us with regard to their own profound esteem and admiranothing about what Mr. Polk is likely to do-what tions of the day-and what will be the construction of his cabinet. The Globe, of Washington, tells us nothing. The Albany Argus tells us nothing. The organs in New York tell us nothing. The Richmond Inquirer gives a few dark hints, but is about equally communicative. In fact, the only democratic paper in the country that appears to know any-thing of the purposes of Mr. Polk is the Nashville

We have been watching the columns of the journal just mentioned with a great deal of interest for the last few months, and we believe that they have on several occasions furnished us with some tangible and significant points on which we can hang a rational and accurate conjecture relative to the future conduct of Mr. Polk. We gave in our paper of yesterday a number of very interest-ing extracts from a recent number of the Nashville Union, which indicate with sufficient distinctness the sentiments of the leading friends of the new President in Tenessee. The first indications were given in Mr. Polk's speech at Nashville-which, cautious, reserved, and prudently general as it was in its declarations, was yet clearly enough to be interpreted as a decided and early annunciation of his determination to maintain an independent position in the administration of the government. Since the publication of that speech, the editorial columns of the Nashville organ have contained several givings forth of the purposes of Mr. Polk, sufficiently in keeping with the more general declarations in his speech to warrant the conclusion that they are not altogether unauthorized. In this view, the articles we have given from the Nashville Union acquire a great degree of interest and importance, and are entirely worthy of our

these intimations have somewhat of a semi-official character, it will be seen that Mr. Polk is quite favorably disposed towards the Tyler treaty of annexation—that he approves of the diplomacy of Mr. Calhoun, and partially of Mr. Shannon's agency in carrying it out-and that altogether he entertains sentiments in these respects very different from those imagined by certain democratic organs in these regions. The Nashville Union administers in a quiet, calm, and affectionate, but still sufficiently decisive manner, a very reasonable nount of castigation to the Morning News of this city, on the score of its violent and declamatory denunciations of Mr. Calhoun, and gives a hint at the probable motive which animates the Van Buren journal in this onslaught against the Secretary of State, which is not at all calculated to act as a of State, which is not at an excutated to act as a pleasant sedative to the nerves of its conductors. With respect to Mr. Benton's course, the Union is very decided in its condemnation; and on the whole we are perfectly warranted in drawing the sion that, at all events, the close and confidential friends of Mr. Polk are very far from en. tertaining the narrow and factious views in favor of the Van Buren section and its policy and purposes, which it was so ardently desired might be cherished by the new President.

Such is the amount of the reliable information relative to the views and purposes of Mr. Polk, which is now within our reach, is the democratic organs. It needs no prophet, however, to tell us that the new administration will be called on to encounter a great deal of difficulty from the very party which has called it to power. In the North, the Van Buren section have been becoming more and more ultra in their movements. In the struggle rascendancy, in which the Texas question has b at made the chief ostensible ground of Jointro-

versy, they have been gradually approaching the rulf of abolition, and, at this moment, the aspect of parties here, as to the probabilities of their future destiny, is interesting in the extreme, and not without some threatening features. We shall watch the progress of events with a great degree of interest, and end-avor to give every possible intimation of approaching events, which our independent position will enable us to do, as we are encouraged to believe, not altogether without satisfaction to the country at large.

JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK .- The Aurora, which some time has been the organ of Capt. Tyler, in this city, after a great deal of spasmodic kick-ing and struggling, is at last dead. The history of this paper is not devoid of interest, land, furnishes an instructive lesson to all politicians who think to manufacture public sentiment by purchasing or setting up rickety newspapers which nobody reads. The Aurora was established about three years ago by a couple of industrious journeyman printers, who were then publishing a half-price Sunday paper, which they had got into quite an extensive circulation among a certain class by leaving it at the cheap porter-houses to be peddled out by the bar-keepers, along with bad brandy, at three cents a "nip." A young man by the name of Nicholswho had acquired some notoriety by being fortu-nately sent to jail in Buffalo for a gross libel, and who had come to New York for the purpose of setting things to rights here-was at this particular juncture roaming the streets, out of pocket, out of credit, and particularly out at elbows. He was pitched upon by the Aurora people and hired to write up their paper. It was at this time filled principally with long and fulsome descriptions of balls in the Sixth Ward and at the Hook, in which "the beautiful Mts. B-, of Orange street," "the fascinating Miss S-, in a blue spencer and green feather," "the bewitch ing and voluptuous Mrs. —, residing in an elegant mansion in Rose street," &c. &c., formed the staple of the articles, and the loops upon which the ineffable editor hung his festoons of fancy and garlands of wit.

In a short time, however, the "editor" had a quarrel with the proprietors, and started the "Are-na," an obscene sheet, in which he poured forth, out restraint, the treasures of his prurient ima-

gination, as long as he could get it printed on trust. The Aurora then fell into the hands of a Mr. Whitman, who commenced an outrageous system of blackguarding the Catholics and the Irish, and soon ran the paper down to low-water mark, when the emissaries of Capt. Tyler, casting about for a tool within their means of purchase, stumbled upon the Aurora, and the bargain was struck at once This purchase was effected principally through the agency of Capt. Paul R. George, then in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the paper was from that time directed and controlled by him, under the general supervision of John C. Spencer. At this time the circulation of the paper was between five and six hundred, beyond which it never reached

Another clique of the Tylerites, at the head of whom was Mr. Curtis, the Collector, likewise wanting an organ of their own, lighted upon Major Noah, who was ripe for any thing in the old clo line, and readily undertook, for a consideration, to elect Mr. Tyler next President, and to brush up the political reputations of Mesers. Curtis & Co as good as new and as easily as he would scour an old pair of breeches. This movement resulted in the Union—which, after sinking some twelve thousand dollars, a good part of which found its way into the pockets of Moses Y. Beach, died, and was merged in the Aurora-which addition to its subscription book raised the circulation to the immense number of six hundred and fifty per day one-third of whom were custom-house officers, who were forced to subscribe, or lose their places. The deficit in the weekly expenses was made up by hard-grung contributions from the Tyler office-holders, and the two publishers were placed in the custom house on a salary of fifteen hundred dollars -piece, where they still are.

a-piece, where they still are.

After the dismissal of Capt. George for some official misbehavior, the removal of Mr. Curtis, and the downfall of Jehn C. Spencer, a new shaking of the dry bones of Tylerism took place, which brought the Aurora into the hands of Col. Graham. Redwood Fisher, and a few others of that clan, who imported a man from Philadelphia-a Mr. Thomas Dunn English, "sole editor of the Aurora" poor thing was Ic to die-which destiny it has at length accomplished, much to the relief, doubtless, of the nurses. both wet and dry, and the paying members of the

contributing fund weekly raised for its support.

As the Union was swallowed up by the Aurora, that in turn has been bolted by the Plebeian, which is hereafter to be the organ of the of-fice-seekers and hangers-on of the democratic party, and which, itself, is little more substantial or offuential than either of the others. This eating each other is poor fare for hungry newspapers, and they don't seem to thrive on it at all.

There is a set of men in New York perpetually revolving about in the current of political evente, like chips in an eddy of the Mississippi, and who, by their loud professions and pretensions to in-fluence, and the show of a miserable newspaper or two under their control, such as the Aurora, the Union, and the Plebeian, generally manage to humbug the President, and keep themselves in office. It is astonishing that Presidents and Ministers of State-who ought to be wiser men-are so easily and so continually duped by a set of charlatans and political hucksters, whose support is death to the popularity of any statesman, and blinded by the fulsome and nauseous doses of flattery which they concoct and publish in their wretched organs" as the real and deliberate voice of public opinion! The amount of money sunk and squandered in this city upon such burlesques on journalism as the Aurora, the Plebeian, the Union and the Republic, is indeed enormous, and shows how utterly ignorant of the philosophy of politics and newspapers, and of the true method of influencing public opinion, are nine-tenths of those who assume the control of political affairs and claim the dispensation of all the "spoils" among themselves. Let us see: There were \$12,000 sunk in the Union—at least \$5,000 on the Jurora while the Plebeian has been supported by weekly contributions ever since it started, and was kicked out of doors under a landlord's warrant, a few weeks since, having cost its backers probably \$20,000 to \$30,000—and all to what purpose? Why, that a few exceedingly odious men here in New York, without character or influence, may hood-wink the powers that be, at Washington and cuddle themselves in their fat offices, while the whole country cries out with indignation upon such shameless abuses.

In a few days, we may give a true and anthentic history of the late papers-of the Republic-of the NewlEra-of the Union-and shall then proceed to notice those recently called into existence that will have to follow suit.

OLE BULL'S FAREWELL CONCERT .- To-n the Tabernacle, Ole Bull makes positively his last appearance in this city previous to his departure for the South. This is to be indeed his farewell concert, as all his arrangements have been completed. He will play a more than usual number of his most admired compositions, including a new piece entitled "A Pealm of David," for the first

MARSACHUSETTS AFFAIRS,-We have received the Governor's message, delivered on the 4th mst. It says not a word in relation to the difficulty with South Carolina. What, indeed, can it say? It is out strongly against the admission of Texas into

John P. Bigelow, Ebenezer Bradbury, Samu Hoar, Alfred D. Foster, Edward Dickinson, William G. Bates, Thomas French, Charles Marston, and James Arnold, have been elected Councillors for the ensuing political year. the lower house are pouring into the capital.

THE LATE ECCLESIASTICAL INVESTIGATION. This matter continues to occupy a great share of public attention. ladeed, the excitement and interest attendant on it, have greatly increased sinc the termination of the trial. All sorts of stories are affoat, and a vast amount of exaggeration is perpetrated. One of the Sunday papers had the

The Taial or Bishor Ordeadons appears to have been the great feature of the week, and the extraordinary result has occupied the attention of beth the moral and religious world to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The course of proceeding was thus:—Bishop Onderdonk was presented by three of his brethren of the Episcopal Church, under that canon of the Church which authorizes a presentment by a portion of the bishops, or

that she had to leave the coach before getting to the end of her journey. Of this, however, the bishow was acquited, there being no proof offered to support the aliegation.

The fourth charged that in July, 1839, he insulted Miss Anna Willson, by thrusting his hand into her bosom This charge was shandoned, the specification not being supported by the attendance of the w taess named.

The flith set forth that in the summer of 1841, he insulted Elles M. Rudderow, whilst accompanying her home from church to the house of her mother, where he was erg aged to dinner.

The sixth charge was, that immediately after the bishop and Miss Ellen had got inside the house, he outreged the feelings of Jane O Rudderow, the sister of the aforenamed lady, by thrusting his hand into her bosom. On these two charges the bishop was found guilty.

The seventh and eighth charges and specifications accused the Bishop of similar misconduct towards the wife of the Rev. Henry M. Beare, during a visit to the house of that gentleman, at Littleneck, L. I.—first, while on the way home from church, in the middle of the day; and subsequently, after they arrived at home. Of this the Bishop was found guilty.

The testimony adduced in support of these grave charges is said to have been submitted to by the ladies when a number of other persons were present, as in the case of the married ladies under the immediate eye and protection of their husbands, and that since the period when these things were done several years had elepsed, and the parties had been on the most friendly and affectionate footing with the Bishop; the ladies had not objected to his society, with the amendiate, nor any whisper circulated respecting the charity of the Bishop, at the time when the other witnesses to the transactions could have been called in support of the accusation. It was also alleged, according to our information, that both the Misses Rudderow admitted in their cross-examination, that they were exceeding high dresses, quite up to their throats; and that, despite t

ressing ladies of his acquaintance, and in all the intion of one-that of Mrs. Jane Rudderow-in the presence of third parties. Indeed this was admit-ted by Bishop Onderdonk himself, whilst he denied the imputation of any improper motive. So, after all, the whole subject of inquiry before the Court, as we stated at the outset of the investigation, was into the *quo animus*, the motives and feelings of the Bishop in these salutations, embraoings and ca-

The very remarkable fact was developed, on the trial, that in none of the alleged instances was the Bishop visited with the indignation either of the parties said to be insulted, or of their relatives, to whom they related the circumstances. On the contrary, the Bishop appears to have been subsequently treated by them with more than fermer kindness and regard; for in the case of Mrs. Beare it appeared that the husband was so anxious to have the Bishop for his guest some time after the commission of the offence now complained of, that he forced the prelate to violate a previous engagement, and, nolens volens, carried him to his own dinner-table. Again, in the case of Miss Rudderow, she insisted on accompanying another lady to the Bishop's house, for the purpose of pre-ferring a request relative to the use of the church which she attended for secular purposes, alleging, as a reason, that she was intimately acquainted with the Bishop. The Rev. Mr. Richmond was in the carriage with the Bishop and Miss Ruddeyet he did not whisper an accusation, until, it is said, after the Bishop had, as he supposed, stood in the way of his appointment to the Bishopric of

The whole case is a most singular one, and will yet lead to an extraordinary revelation of the in-ternal discipline, dissensions, feuds, natural history, and general character of a great ecclesiastical ody. A meeting of the Episcopal Convention of this diocese will shortly be summoned, and the decision of the Court will be submitted to them. A protest will probably be made, and, from all that can be learned at present, it is not at all improbable that the affair may at last end in the total dis ruption of the Episcopal Church in this country.— The conduct of the presenting Bishops is severely censured in many quarters We do think that in these matters the policy of the Catholic Church is, by far. the most sagacious. If a Bishop or a Pries, in that communion err, he is quietly put out of the way of disgracing his order, and the honor of the church is saved. If a Catholic Bishop were to be too affectionate in his intercourse with the females of his flock, so as to excite the apprehension of public scandal, he is quietly told that he is wanted at Rome-that he had better visit his Holiness ;then a year or two of not-with all reverence beit said-very terrible penance and mortification of the flesh intervenes, and, after that, he is sent to some other diocese, and continues a bright and shining member of the hierarchy. However, they do these things differently in the English church, and we are yet to sec the full fruits in this base.

TEXIANS IN NEW YORK.-GEN LAMAR.-We hear with unusual satisfaction that this distinguished stranger will receive the calls of our citizens at the Governor's drawing-room, City Hall, on either Tuesday or Wednesday of this week.

The ex-President of Texas is a noble, wholehearted, though most unassuming specimen of a story of romance. Like the Paladins of old, he won the hand of his bright lady-love by years of perilous trial, and only won her to see death snatch the prize from his bosom. Texas then became his second love. Many of his personal friends had been tempted to settle in the colony, and when a Mexican army overran the country and drove back the inhabitants by fire and sword, he eagerly hastened to their aid. It is said that his horse gave out, and no other being obtainable, he walked thirty miles to join the army at San Jacinto .-He led the Texian cavalry in the eventful battle which exterminated the flower of the Mexican army and made Texas a nation. An anecdote is recorded of him in a British magazine, which isso characteristic that we will give it a place.—
"When Gen. (then Col.) Lamar charged upon the Mexicans, his eye fell upon an officer whose cold-blooded cruelties had made him particularly obnoxious to the Texians. Without pause or stay, he dashed through the triple array of Mexicans and cut him down, and then coolly wheeling his horse upon the surprised foe, he cut his way back before they could rally an effectual resistance." He was elected Vice President and then President almost by acclamation.

Com. Moore, of the Texian navy, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, late Minister from Texas to France and England, will attend Gen. Lamar, and the Mayor and ex-Mayor will also assist in receiving such of our citizens as are desirous of paying their respects to the illustrious visitor.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. - This body will meet

morrow in Albany. Senators and members of

Express from New Orleans. Express from New Orleans-One Day in Ad-

vance of the Mall. We have received New Orleans papers of the 27th ult., Mobile of the 28th, Augusta, Geo., and

Charleston of the 21 inst , inclusive.

These papers came through by special express one day in advance of the mail. In a few days we shall regularly receive advices from the South from one to three days ahead of the government

give full commercial intelligence, as it is now inter-esting to the cotton dealers and others.

The New Orleans papers threaten, and not very softly, the Hon. Henry Hubbard, the agent from Iassachusetts to protect the "black citizens" of that State. That gentlemen had not arrived within the limits of Louisiana at the last accounts.

Joseph Boyet, called Papillo, was stabbed in New Orleans on the 26th, and came near being

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, METARIE COURSE-THIRD

New Oaleans, Dec. 26.—The Cotton market opened this morning with a good demand, and before the close of the day about 5,000 bales had been disposed of, chiefly for shipments to England. Prices are firm without any change.

forms. Dec. 27.—There has been so much incertifude forms. Dec. 27.—There has been so much incertifude irregularity in prices for the last three days in the ton market, that we decline giving classifications and y place down extreme rates, which are from a a just, embracing qualities from interior to fair. The markets evidently easier than on Tuesday last. The sales ostimated as follows:—On Wednesday, Christmas, it on Thursday 2,000, and to day 3,000 beles—making all 6,800 beles. The recepts in the same time, by the rat, amount to 4,368 beles.

Exchanges are steady, with a fair amount of businessing. We quote sterling at 8 per cent prem. France at 85; 66 day bills on New York 2 a 24 discount, and sight the same at 1 a 15 discount. Sight checks on New ileans par to jo, discount. Alabama (State Bank) moy is more plenty, and may be quoted at 45 a 47 per cent.

Shipping Intelligence. Souls, do; Wildes P Walker, Edgecomb, Matanas erkins, Clark, Porto Rigo; Oscoola, Piece, Martinique

dually b'owing over. According to our latest accounts, the "Indians" were disbauding themselves and paying their rents. Annexed are the particulars of two meetings held in the infected

Sir Charles Metcalfe is to be raised to the peerage. Our dates from Montreal are to the 31st ult.

MORTALITY IN NEW HAVEN .- Last year the num and in 1841, 296.

Mr. Anderson is drawing growded houses at the Holl ay street theatre. Baltimore. Miss Clifton is engaged Baltimore. Miss Clifton is engaged ament, but has been so indisposed a

an armer tagy margaret, and has since been permanently engaged by the manager.

The management of the Pottsville theatre has fallen into the hands of Mesers. Morryfield and Grierson, and closes for the season on Tuesday next.

M. Button, the contriloquist and necromancer, is drawing crowded houses in Mobile.

Mr. Justine, of Weich's Circus, Boston, recently threw inty-four consecutive somersels, being two or three nore than have even before been reached. Had he near anded on the ber of the spring board, he would probably a shrown five or six more, as he did not appear the

SUPRIME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.— FRIDAY, JAP. 3 — No 29 Wm. Oliver et al., appellants rs. Robert Pint et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Pirtle for the appellees.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING ELECTION -Put opinion appears to have at last quietly and completely settled down to the conviction that the conduct of the corporation during the last year has been so faithless to all their promises, that there is not the alightest chance of their re-election, if they really can have the impudence to offer them-selves again as candidates for the suffrages of a community which has been recklessly betrayed and insulted by them. The whigs will probably run a ticket—the locofocos will certainly run a ticket-and what will, what can become of the natives? They will be found like the ghost in Virgil, and their own promises to have vanished

The fact is now universally admitted that the city of New York has never been under such a miserable, imbecile, extravagant regime as the present. Such streets such police such mismanagement-such silliness-such faithlessnessincrease of taxation-are without parallel in the history of bad municipal government. Some of the milk and water organs make a great racket about the vast improvements in the Alms House Department, and aver that the Corporation are thus entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the citizens, just as if they had been elected for the sole and express purpose of making the inmates of the Alms House, and the wretches on Blackwell's Island, as happy and as comfortable as possible, to the utter neglect of all the interests of the tax-paying citizens! But it is quite unnecessary to say any thing in order to convince the pub lic of the worthlessness of the present city rulers. The filthy streets—filthy beyond all that has ever been read or heard of in the dirtiest cities of the East—the bad police—the immense load of taxa-tion—all these things have already forced too pow erful conviction of their mistake on the minds of community which elected these imbeciles.

His Honor the Mayor will probably end his caeer pretty much as that famous Dutch Governor of this State, who uttered the memorable valedictory declaration of his success in gaining public fa-vor. "I was," said he, "the most bobular Gover-nor dat ever New York had—I went into office by werry larve majority, and I went out by a werry arger majority! I always did tings with werry larger majorities;" So it will be with the Mayor. He went in with a rush and he will go out with a

VESSELS IN PORT .- We have obtained, after vast outlay of labor, a complete and correct list of the vessels that were in this port at the close of

last week. Vera Cru wland & Aspinwall for Canton Trade

This list is useful to the merchant and mechanic to the rider in a coach, and the driver of a car. I will be of use, however, for a few days only. In a great and enterprising commercial city like New go like human beings, and although the above list is correct to-day, it may be very incorrect tomorrow. It exhibits, nevertheless, the extent of the commerce of the city, and will, therefore, be valuable to refer to hereafter, to look upon wher the number of vessels in port swells to twice the

Our readers will perceive by their advertise ment, that the Orphean Family give their second The house was uncomfortably full on Friday, and we would advise such of our friends as intend paying them a visit to go early.

PURGATORY.

The Canonicity of the Apocryphal Books. TRADITION versus HERESY.

Judas Maccabeus versus Queen Elizabeth. Edward the Sixth, and Martin Luther.

A LECTURE.

Delivered in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Pisc on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1845.

And making a gathering, he sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the

of the seas, intering wet and reagonity concerning the resurrection (For if he had not hoped that they that were slam should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vans to pray for the dead)

And because he considered that they who had fallen asteep with goddiness had great grace laid up for them. It is therefore a hely and what some thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins—Maccabous xii., v. 43, 44, 45, 46. I enter this evening on the subject of Purgatory ;

a subject, to the Catholic who properly understands it and appreciates it, fraught with solemnity and filled with sublimity; but a subject to those who are opposed to us, and who have derived their ideas of it from misrepresentation and ignorance, covered with deformity and absurdity. I, therefore, stand between these two positions—in a dilemma which I feel fraught with responsibility. For either I am vindicating this evening a pure and holy doc trine-a doctrine taught by the founder of christianity himself, and transmitted it from the Apostles down to the days in which we live; or, I am undertaking to vindicate a ductrine long since exploded from pure christianity, and, to the enlighten-ed and well educated, nothing more nor less than the invention either of the middle ages, or perhaps some earlier period, for the purpose of sor-did avarice or the worst kind of superstition, The Catholic church is the only church on this continent teaching the doctrine of Purgatory; all other denominations have exploded it, and therefore I feel that I stand in a position of great re-sponsibility—and I feel all the importance of the position when, before this numerous audience. I this evening, when I undertake to prove the truth and divinity of the doctrine of Purgatory. For if the church could not sustain this doctrine, by very high, and noble, and orthodox arguments and m uments of past history, the church would de-serve to be censured and condemned for attempting to palm it on the credulity and superstition of the Catholics. But if she can prove she takes it from Christ himself, that it has been taught by the Apostles and their successors, and that it has always been regarded as a canonical dogma in the always been regarded as a canonical dogma in the Catholic church—then I am right; I may be sure I am justifiable not only in delivering this doctrine, but in vindicating and inculcating it before this community. We believelthet sin will be punished in another world unless that sin be sufficiently stoned for. We believe that to the sin there is always attached a temporal punishment, which must be either explated in this life or in the life to come, and this belief we establish upon what is admitted by all denominations. First, that it was in consequence of sin—although that sin was forgiven—that all the evils which have descended on the posterity of Adam have been sefected on them; there are, therefore, temporal punishments, consequent on sin. We believe likewise, as taught in the sacred Scriptures, that although David's sin was remitted, still he was compelled to undergo a temporal punishment in consequence of it, which was the loss of that child who was the issue of his orime. And the child born in original sin, although innecent of every sin, even after it is purified by the waters of regeneration and baptism—even that child was an heir of the temporal punishments consequent on sin, although that sin may be forgiven. Now if the punishment due to sin be not forgiven in this life, we believe there a place benefiter heaven nor hell, because we believe of course that at the last day this middle place axists, it is not contrary to the tax; "where the tree falls, there it lies." With regard to the name of purgatory, it matters not by what name it may be styled. We cantend not for names; we contend for the substance. Whether you call it purgatory, or a middle state, or a middle place of temporary punishment in future life, we care not.—But it is essential we believe that there is such a place Catholic church-then I am right; I may be sure I